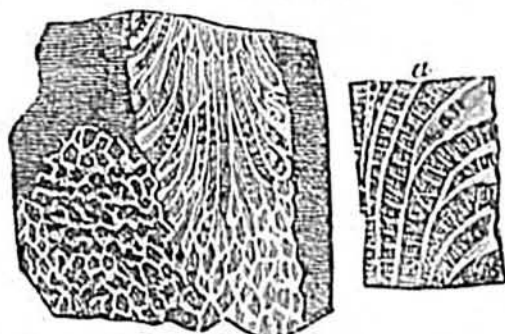


groups of Prof. Sedgwick's South Devon series, and are the most typical portion of the Devonian system. They include the great limestones of Plymouth and Torbay, replete with shells, trilobites, and corals. A thick accumulation of slate and schist, full of the same fossils, occupies nearly all the southern portion of Devonshire and a large part of Cornwall. Among the corals we find the genera *Favosites*, *Heliolites*, and *Cyathophyllum*, the last genus equally abundant in the Silurian and Carboniferous systems, the two former so frequent in Silurian rocks. Some few even of the species are common to the Devonian and Silurian groups, as, for example, *Favosites polymorpha* (fig. 554), one of the commonest of all the Devonshire fossils. The *Cyathophyllum cæspitosum* (fig. 555) and

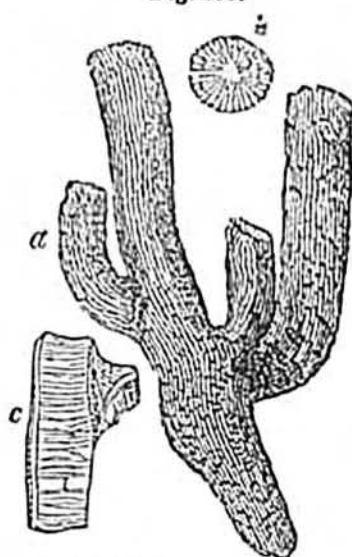
Fig. 554.



*Favosites polymorpha*, Goldf. S. Devon, from a polished specimen.

a. Portion of the same magnified, to show the pores.

Fig. 555.



a. *Cyathophyllum cæspitosum*, Goldf., Plymouth.

b. A terminal star.

c. Vertical section, exhibiting transverse plates, and part of another branch.

*Heliolites pyriformis* (fig. 556) are peculiarly characteristic; as is another very common species, the *Aulopora serpens* (fig. 557), which creeps over corals and shells in its young state, as here figured, but afterwards grows

Fig. 556.



*Heliolites porosa*, Goldf., sp. *Porites pyriformis*, Lonsd.

a. Portion of the same magnified. Middle Devonian, Torquay; Plymouth; Eifel.

Fig. 557.



*Aulopora serpens*, Goldf.

(The young basal portion of a *Syringopora*, Milne Edw. and Halme.)

upwards and becomes a cluster of tubes connected by minute processes. In this state it has been supposed to be a distinct coral, and has been called *Syringopora*.